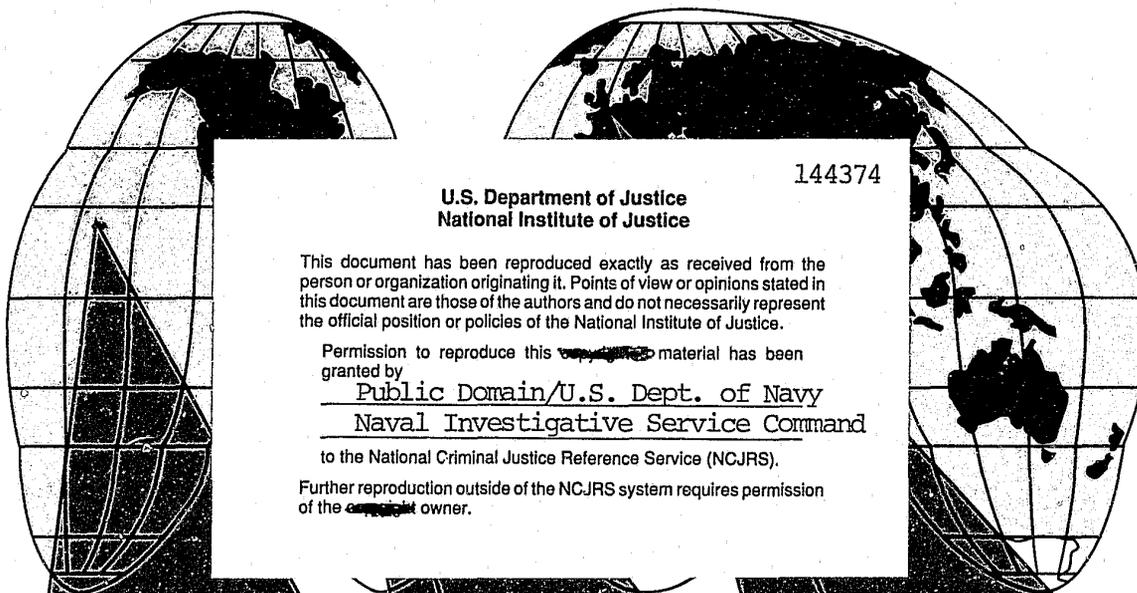


NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE COMMAND
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY



COUNTERDRUG PROGRAM



144374

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

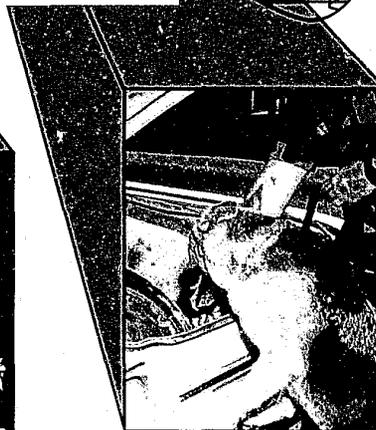
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SEPTEMBER 1992

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One of the biggest challenges facing our society today is the illegal use of drugs. It is a problem which has no regard for social or economic status, race, sex, religion, or profession. The Naval Investigative Service Command (NISCOC) is responsible for countering the threat of illegal drug use in the Department of the Navy.



As members of the senior leadership of the Navy and Marine Corps, it is important for you to know exactly where we are in the "Drug War."

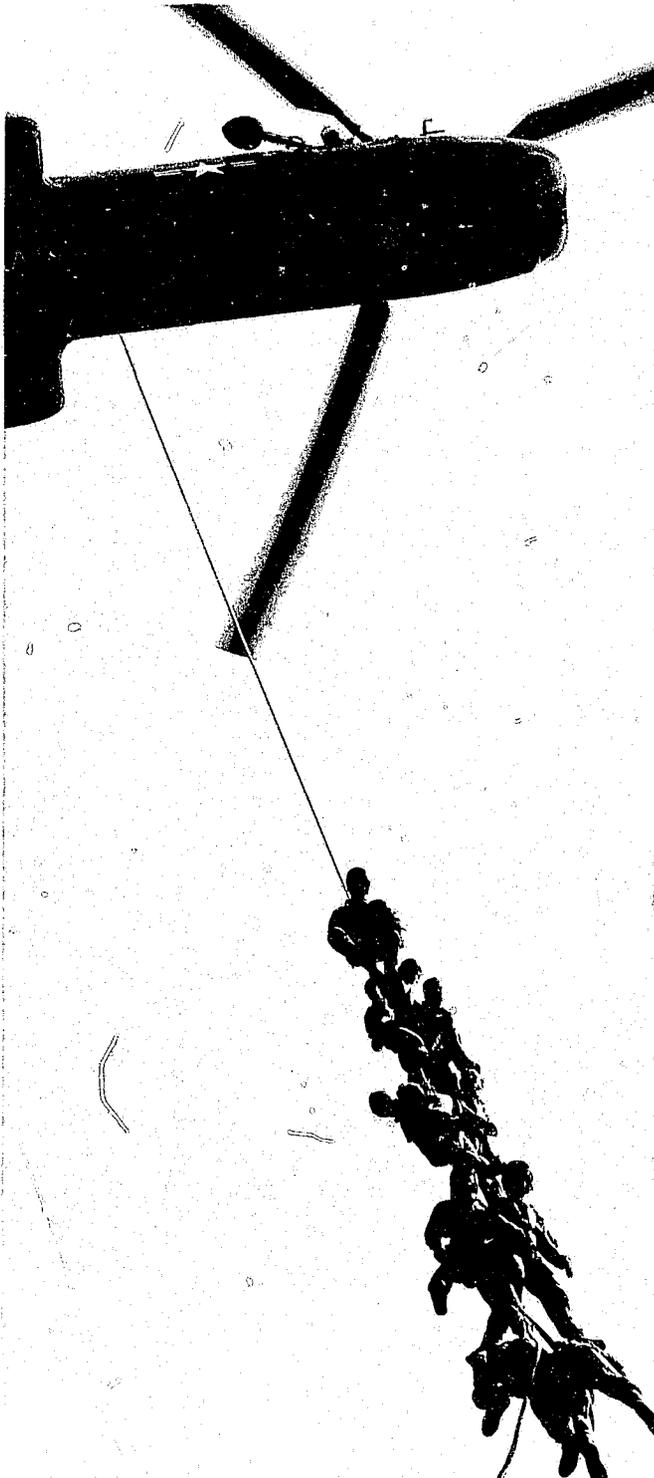
Fortunately, we in the military have been able to utilize various methods to reduce our vulnerability to illegal drug use. Mandatory drug testing, thorough investigations, aggressive prosecutions, and in many cases exacting administrative action, have enabled the Navy and Marine Corps to identify and remove illegal drug users from their ranks.

Despite the success of these programs, however, the job is far from done. While drug use has declined in the Navy and Marine Corps in comparison to the civilian community, the military services, by the sheer nature of the business we are in, have much less margin for error when it comes to drugs.

The young sailor shown at left is a good example. He is loading an AIM-7 Sea Sparrow missile onto an F-14A Tomcat fighter on the flight deck of the USS Saratoga (CV-60). Most of his civilian contemporaries are still in school or in entry-level business positions, beginning their careers in an environment which is a lot safer than the flight deck of an aircraft carrier. This is why "Zero Tolerance" must be the rule in the Navy and Marine Corps. Due to the nature of the job, the environment is much less forgiving of mistakes—especially the type caused by illegal drug use.

Charles R. Lannom
Special Agent
Commander (Acting)
Naval Investigative Service Command

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Zero Tolerance—U.S. Navy SEALs and French commandos dangle from a helicopter during a “Special Purpose Insertion/Extraction (SPIE) rigging” exercise. There is no room for error, even in training.

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Introduction

The Naval Investigative Service (NIS) Counterdrug (CD) Program was established to support the Department of Defense (DOD) mission of detection and monitoring of illegal drugs into the U.S. The program is proactive and multi-faceted. The CD Program is based on the development of real time criminal intelligence and uses a three prong approach to attack narcotics at the source, in transit, and within the U.S. The CD Program uses a multi-disciplinary approach to identify weaknesses and protect DOD assets, while developing

collection efforts.

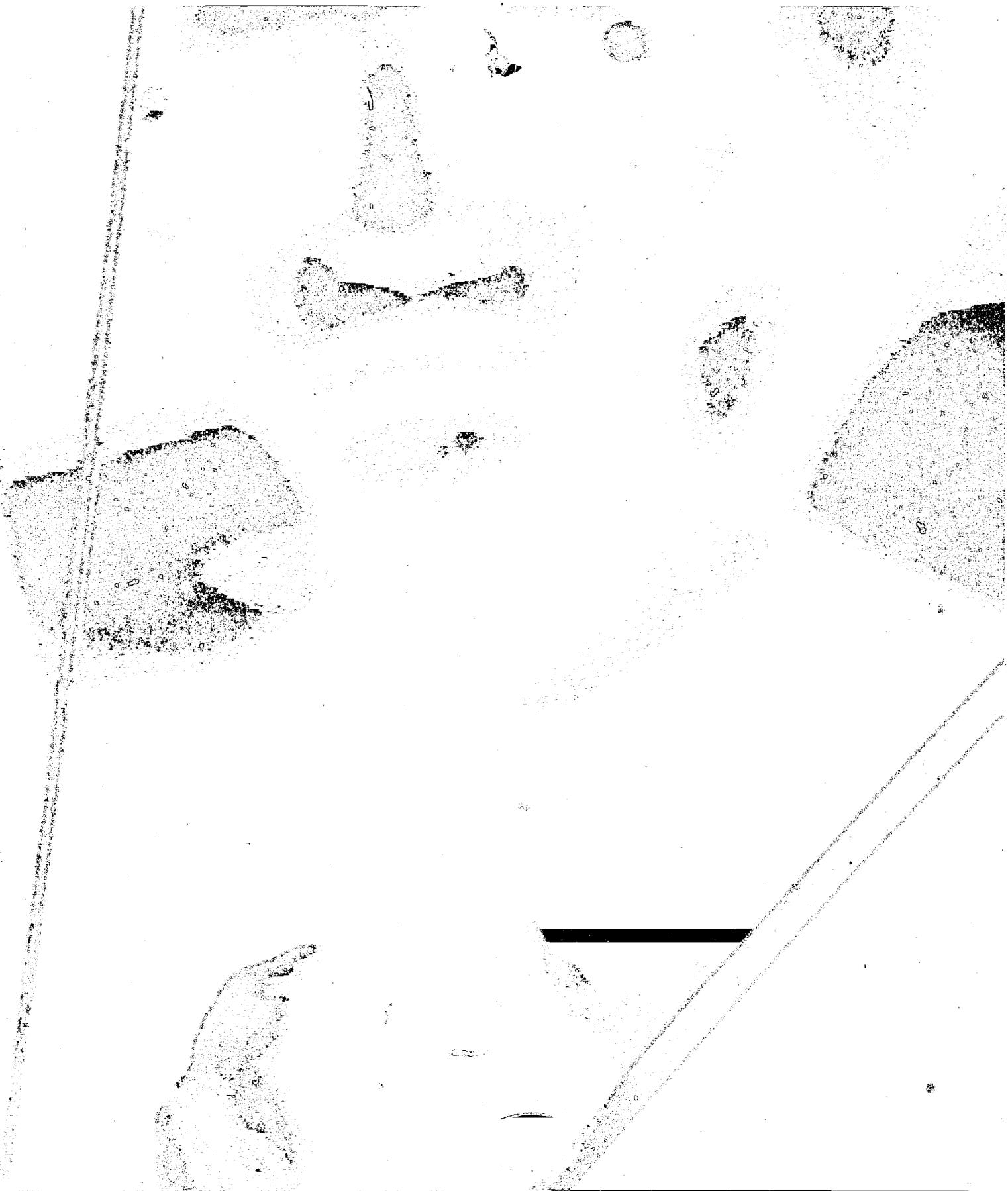
The NIS CD effort is worldwide and incorporates all source information acquisition. This proactive approach coupled with narcotics intelligence gathering initiatives, investigations, criminal operations, source development, OPSEC operations, suppression and eradication operations, threat assessments, briefings, Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) liaison, and NIS Joint Task Force (JTF) dedicated Special Agent support provides a broad basis for meeting Department of Navy (DON) CD mission requirements.

The NIS CD Program is actively involved in supporting the National CD strategy, suppressing the flow of drugs to DOD, and assisting LEAs in interdiction efforts. The CD Program is intended to increase the support to DOD and LEAs. The CD Program combines all NIS assets from investigations to threat assessments to attack the narcotics flow.

This report represents a statistical analysis of the NIS worldwide CD efforts for FY 90 and FY 91.



Drug Seizures—NIS Special Agents stand in front of pallets of cocaine seized during a joint-agency counterdrug operation off the coast of Panama in the Fall of 1991. Just a few months earlier and over a thousand miles north of this location, a Navy Military Working Dog (MWD) working on another joint-agency operation found \$60 million dollars worth of cocaine hidden in engine blocks at Kennedy Airport in New York. Despite the size of these seizures, they represent only a small amount of the illegal narcotics targeted for use in the United States.



Always a Danger—Much of the increase in violent crime has been attributed to illegal drug use. Drug traffickers have repeatedly demonstrated their will to resort to violence as a means of achieving their goals, and, in many cases, are better armed than police. As a result, law enforcement officers are having to spend more time training and preparing for this type of situation. The man behind the gun in the photo above is a NIS Special Agent on a training exercise. *(Photo by Gary M. Comerford)*

Narcotics

1991 was a record year for U.S. narcotics seizures and prosecutions of money laundering operations. Despite these successes the flow of illicit drugs and profits from their sales out of and into Colombia remains at an all time high. U.S. and foreign narcotics experts estimated in 1991, 700 tons of cocaine were shipped from Colombia. 1991 also saw a record amount of 70 tons of cocaine seized. During the last eighteen months alone, billions of dollars in drug profits have been laundered.

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) marijuana has been supplanted as the drug of choice by cocaine. The exception to this falls in the 35+ age group. In all other age groups marijuana is on the decline. NIDA statistics reflect the number of monthly cocaine users increased this year from 1.6 million to 1.9 million. The number of weekly cocaine users increased from 662,000 in 1990 to 855,000 in 1991.

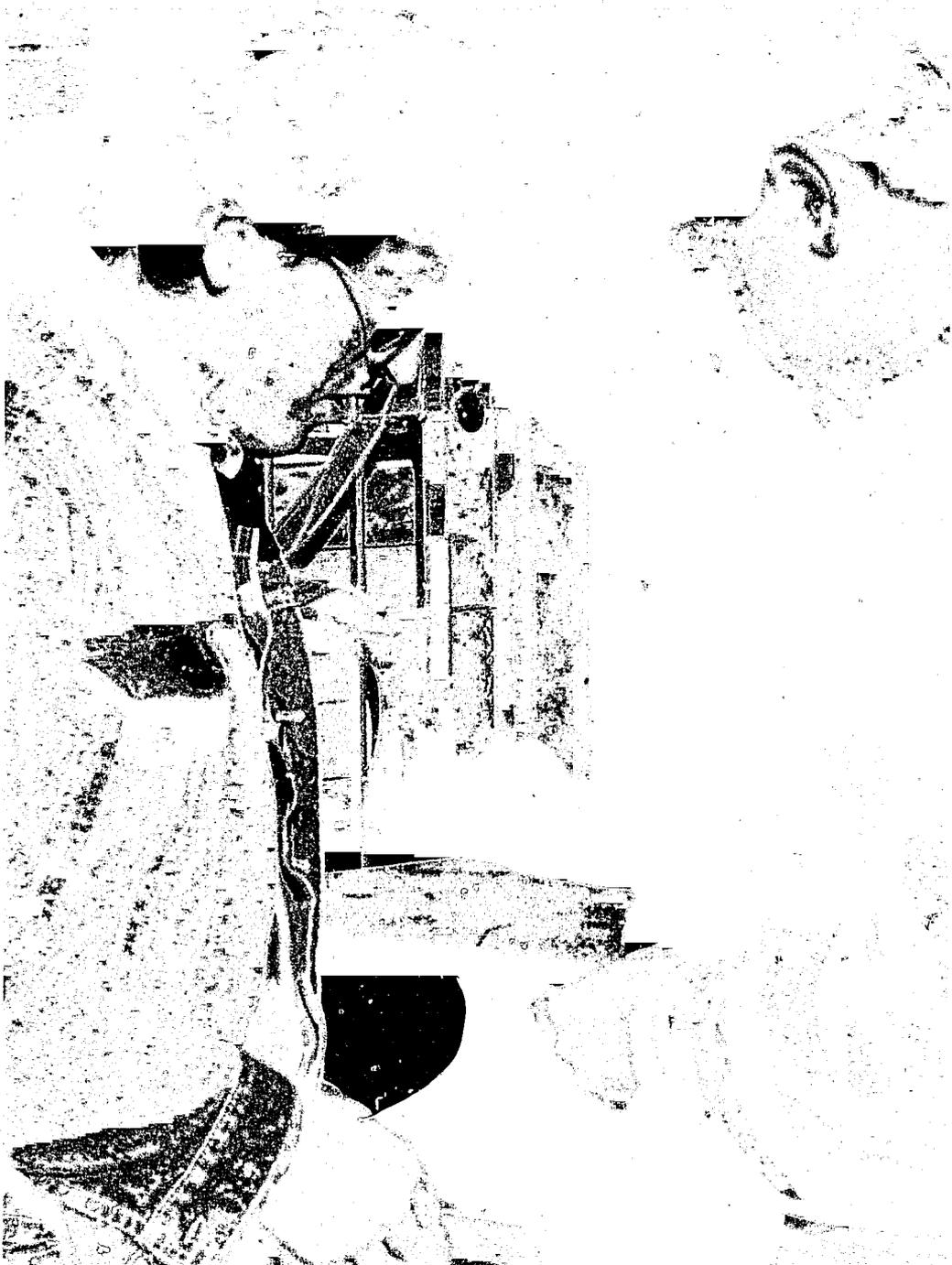
Cocaine is being emphasized here because according to NIS case statistics and national statistics it has become the drug of choice. Characteristics such as

availability, price, concentration, popularity, and concealability influence a user's choice.

A review of the compiled NIS drug statistics for FY 90 and FY 91 reflect investigations that

were primarily conducted in the cocaine, marijuana and amphetamines categories. Smaller case percentages were conducted in the LSD, heroin, hashish, and other drug categories.

Undercover OPS—Some NIS Special Agents are assigned to undercover drug operations.

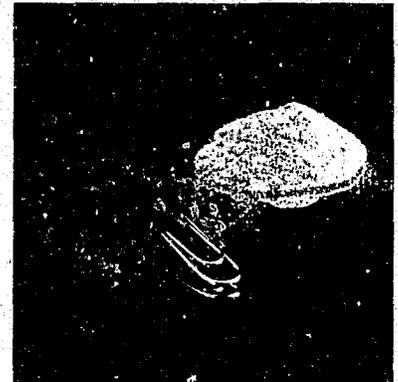


A. Types of Drugs

A listing of the drug types and their definitions is reflected below:

1. Opiates

a) A preparation or derivative of opium: something that induces rest, inaction or quiets uneasiness. An example of this type of drug is heroin.



Heroin

2. Cocaine

a) Cocaine: defined by law as a narcotic, is actually a powerful central nervous system stimulant.



Cocaine

3. Depressants and Stimulants

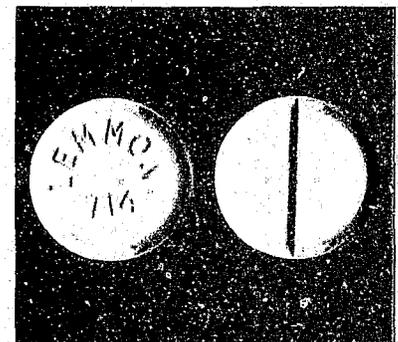
a) Barbiturates: any of various derivatives of barbituric acid used especially as sedatives, hypnotics, and antispasmodics.

b) Methaqualone: frequently referred to as "MX" or by the brand names Sopor and Quaalude. This drug is actually a hypnotic, which can cause true addiction, but its use produces depressant-like side effects.

c) Mood Altering Drugs: this category would normally be reserved for those drugs that would commonly be referred to as tranquilizers, such as valium and librium.

d) Stimulants: this category of stimulants is usually reserved for amphetamines, which include such commonly abused drugs as benzedrine, dexedrine and methamphetamine.

e) Other substances of abuse: the list of other substances of abuse is too long to address in this report; however, one should be aware that such things as delirants, Darvon, and natural hallucinogens exist; and do have a potential for abuse.

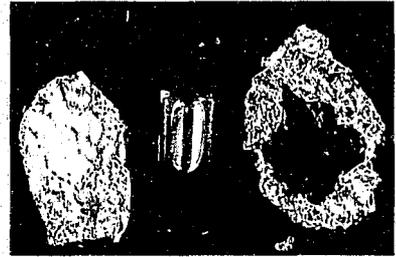


Quaaludes

Photos courtesy of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

4. Hallucinogens

- a) LSD: LSD is technically known as lysergic acid diethylamide tartrate 25. LSD creates a euphoric sensation coupled with a hyper-sensitivity of the senses.
- b) PCP: Phencyclidine is legally manufactured as a veterinary anesthetic and illicitly produced in clandestine laboratories.



PCP

5. Natural Hallucinogens

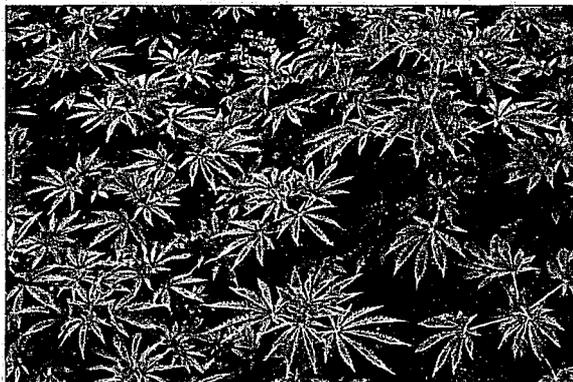
- a) Psilocybin: commonly referred to as the sacred mushroom, it is a naturally occurring hallucinogenic.
- b) Peyote: contains mescaline, is derived from the blossom of a particular type of cactus, native to the Southwest U.S. Ingesting Mescaline causes hallucinations.



Psilocybin Mushroom

6. Marijuana

- a) Marijuana: is a psychoactive drug that creates a range of emotions, from euphoria to melancholy.
- b) Hashish: is the resin of the marijuana plant, and although it ranges upwards of four times as expensive as plain marijuana, it is eight to ten times as strong.



Cannabis (Marijuana) Plants

B. Quantity of Drugs

In FY 90, NIS investigated 2,171 narcotics cases which resulted in recoveries of 9.4 million dollars. Cocaine cases were 2.9% greater in number than marijuana cases. FY 91 statistics reflected NIS investigated 1,993 narcotics cases which resulted in an estimated street value of 16.8

million dollars. Again, cocaine cases out-numbered marijuana cases by 10.7%. The increase in cocaine cases for both years is 24% and 26.5% respectively. Marijuana cases conversely showed a decrease from 21.1% in FY 90 to 15.8% in FY 91. The increase in cocaine and decrease

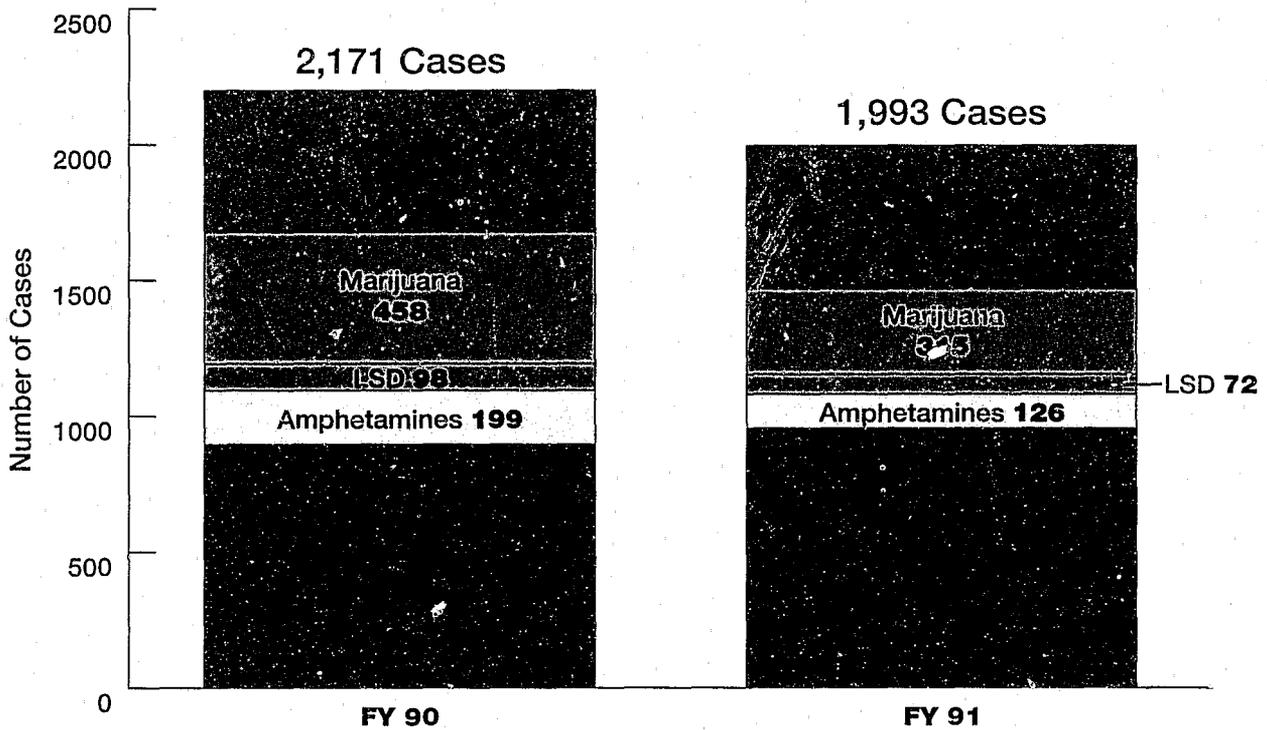
in marijuana cases is consistent with national trends. A listing of the kind of narcotics seized in FY 90 and FY 91 is reflected in tables below. The top chart on page 7 reflects the corresponding number of cases and corresponding types of drugs involved.

Narcotics Cases in FY 90		
Drug/Narcotic Seized	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total Cases
Amphetamines	199	9.17%
Barbiturates	4	.18%
Cocaine	521	24.00%
Deliriant	1	.04%
Hashish	25	1.15%
Heroin	35	1.61%
LSD	98	4.51%
Look-a-Likes	20	.92%
Marijuana	458	21.10%
Methadone	3	.14%
Morphine	0	0.00%
Opium	0	0.00%
Other Depressants	3	.14%
Other Hallucinogens	6	.28%
Other Opiates	1	.05%
Other Stimulants	20	.92%
PCP	5	.23%
Prescription Drugs	59	2.72%
Unknown	4	.18%
Not Applicable*	681	31.37%
Not Reported	28	1.29%
Totals	2,171	100.00%

Narcotics Cases in FY 91		
Drug/Narcotic Seized	Number of Cases	Percentage of Total Cases
Amphetamines	126	6.31%
Barbiturates	0	0.00%
Cocaine	527	26.50%
Deliriant	0	0.00%
Hashish	22	1.09%
Heroin	23	1.16%
LSD	72	3.60%
Look-a-Likes	21	1.03%
Marijuana	315	15.80%
Methadone	4	.19%
Morphine	3	.13%
Opium	0	.00%
Other Depressants	9	.45%
Other Hallucinogens	6	.32%
Other Opiates	3	.13%
Other Stimulants	22	1.09%
PCP	3	.13%
Prescription Drugs	27	1.35%
Unknown	4	.19%
Not Applicable*	456	22.93%
Not Reported	350	17.60%
Totals	1,993	100.00%

* N/A represents no drugs recovered.

Number of Cases



The category "Other" represents inhalants, look-a-like drugs and all other narcotics.

C. Offenses

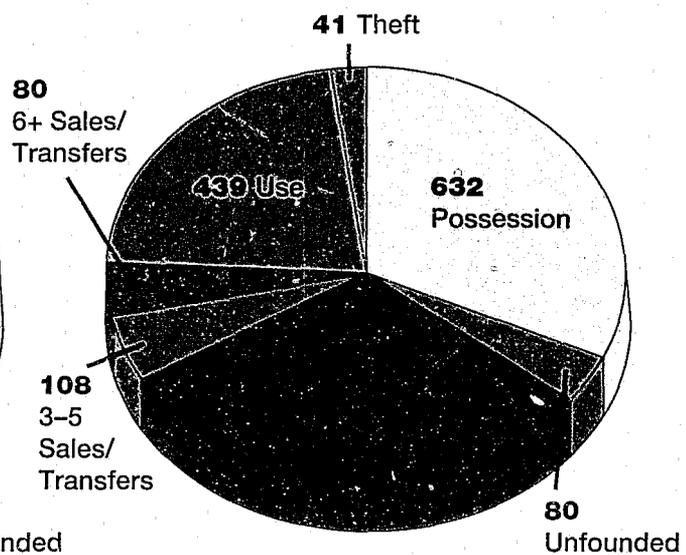
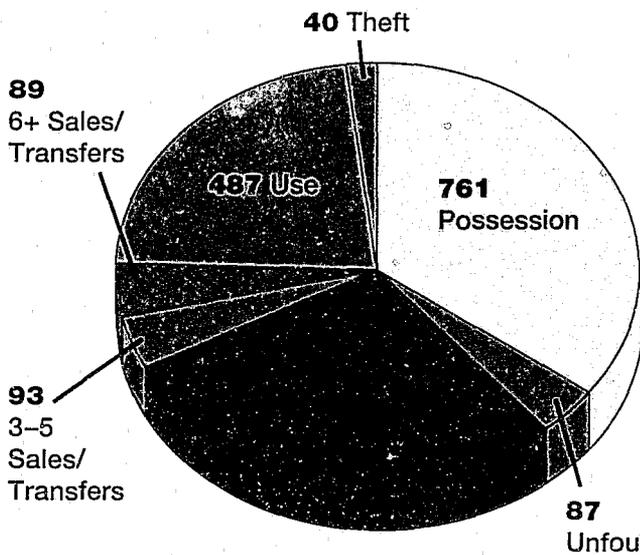
A comparison of the narcotics offenses for FY 90 and FY 91 reflected an overall decrease in possession and use cases. The

number of cases involving 1 to 2 sales remained the same, while the 3 to 5 sales cases increased, and the 6 plus sales cases decreased.

Narcotics Offenses Investigated by NIS, FY 90 & FY 91

FY 90: 2,171 Total Offenses

FY 91: 1,993 Total Offenses



D. Narcotics Recoveries

Investigative efforts by NIS field components incorporate diverse and complex proactive

methods to attack the drug problem. Listed below are some of the investigative tools utilized in the

NIS Counterdrug (CD) Program and their respective monetary recoveries.

Activity	FY 90	Recovery Value
Investigations	2,171	\$9,400,000.00
Special Operations	19	\$121,145.00
Undercover Operations	134	\$1,020,929.00
Suppression Operations	110	\$343,352.00
Eradication Operations	0	0
* MWD Efforts (DON)	**ANU	\$58,590.00
MWD Efforts (LEA)	5	\$2,842.00
Sub-total		\$10,946,858.00

Activity	FY 91	Recovery Value
Investigations	1,993	\$16,800,000.00
Special Operations	8	\$726.00
Undercover Operations	89	\$8,171,681.00
Suppression Operations	13	\$14,918.00
Eradication Operations	5	\$108,855,666.00
MWD Efforts (DON)	ANU	\$1,031,829.00
MWD Efforts (LEA)	9	\$88,171,200.00
Seizures resulting from sources	ANU	\$20,000,000.00
Interdiction Assistance (LEAS)	ANU	\$70,000,000.00
Sub-total		\$313,046,020.00

FY90/91 Total **\$323,992,878.00**

* MWD is Military Working Dog

**ANU is Actual Number Unknown



No Place for Drugs—A war zone is no place for drugs, as these scenes from Desert Shield and Desert Storm show. A flight deck crewman wearing a protective mask for biological and chemical warfare guides an aircraft into a catapult shuttle in the photo at left. Above, two Navy Seabees take up defensive positions on a sand berm. Below, a diver from an Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) detachment attaches an explosive charge to an Iraqi mine. (U.S. Navy photos)

Suspects

This section focuses on the comparative results of narcotics suspects' vital statistics for FY 90 and FY 91. The review was based upon a statistical compilation of data from NIS closed cases.

Results showed the age group most susceptible to drug abuse decreased from 23-28 years in FY 90 to 17-22 in FY 91. The overall study reflected a drop in drug use across the board within the higher age groups over 23, but an increase within the lowest age group, 16 and under. Military suspects decreased in FY 91, while civilian suspects increased.

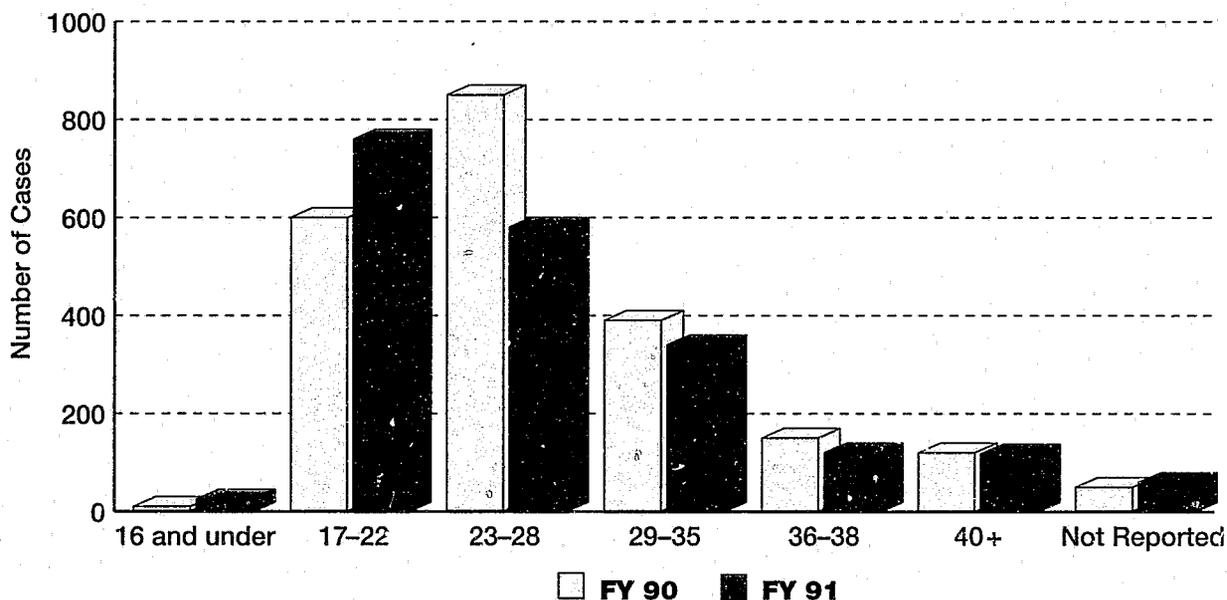
Review of security clearances held by suspects showed an overall increase in suspects possessing clearances of Confidential and above, especially at the Top Secret and SCI levels.

A. Ages

The first age group included children 16 and under. This group showed an increase from 67 in FY 90 to 84 in FY 91. The 25% rise in the number of suspects in this age group is accounted for in part by a 5% increase in the number of cases prosecuted in civilian courts during FY 91. The 17 to 22 age

group increased from 608 suspects in FY 90 to 765 suspects in FY 91. This group represents the majority of first term sailors, and as such supports the majority of suspects being in pay grades E-1 to E-3. Suspects in the 23 to 28 age group declined from 840 in FY 90 to 582 in FY 91. Suspects in the 29 to 35 age group declined from 395 in FY 90 to 333 in FY 91. Suspects in the 36 to 38 age group showed a decrease from 142 in FY 90 to 118 in FY 91. The 40+ age group reflected a decline from 119 suspects to 111.

Ages of Suspects NIS Wide, FY 90 & FY 91



B. Pay Grades

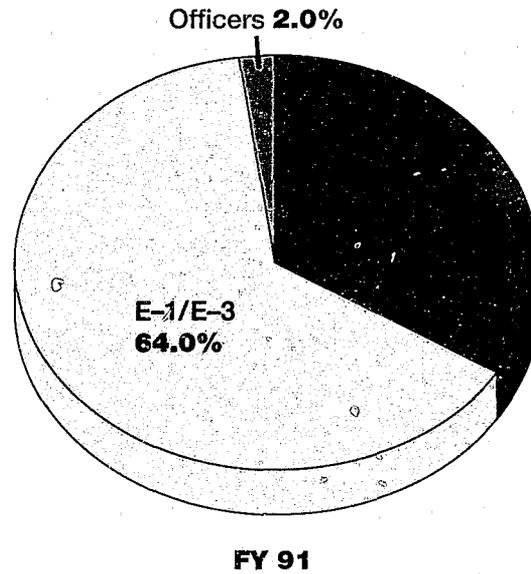
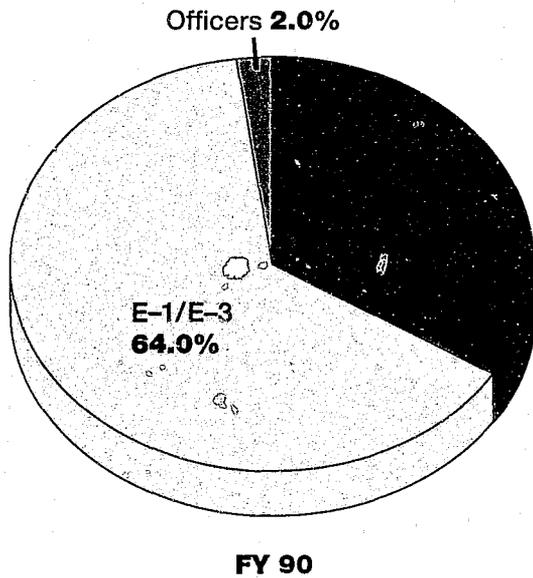
Fiscal years 90 and 91 reflected the same percentages in each category. FY 90 statistics showed pay grades E-1 through E-3 accounted for 64% or 820 suspects, E-4 through E-9 for

34% or 435 suspects, and officers accounted for 2% or 26 suspects. FY 91 statistics reflected E-1 to E-3 pay grades were 64% or 714 suspects, E-4 through E-9 for 34% or 380 suspects, and officers accounted for 2% or 22 suspects.

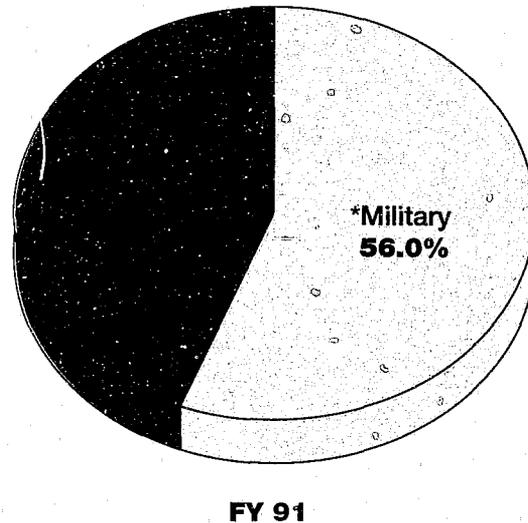
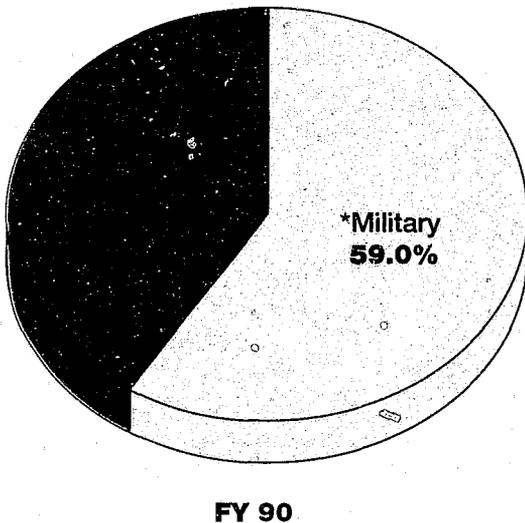
C. Military/Civilian Suspects

FY 90 statistics reflected 59% or 1,281 suspects were military and 41% or 890 were civilian. FY 91 statistics showed 56% or 1,116 suspects were military and 44% or 877 were civilian.

Department of the Navy Military Suspects by Pay Grade, FY 90 & FY 91



Suspects by Status, FY 90 & FY 91



+ Rounded up by .1%

* Rounded up by .2%

+ Rounded up by .4%

* Rounded up by .5%

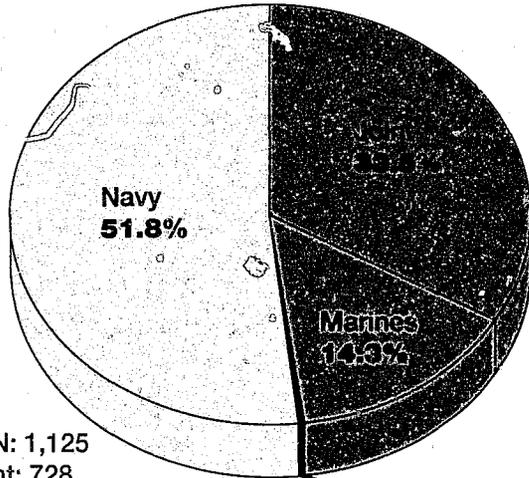
D. Service Representation

FY 90 statistics reflected USN personnel represented 51.8% or 1,125 suspects, USMC personnel constituted 14.3% or 311 sus-

pects, joint Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) investigations accounted for 33.5% or 728 suspects, and Other represented .23% or seven. FY 91 statistics reflected USN personnel repre-

sented 50.7% or 1,011 suspects, USMC personnel constituted 9.07 or 181 suspects, joint LEA investigations accounted for 40% or 797 suspects, and Others represented .13% or four.

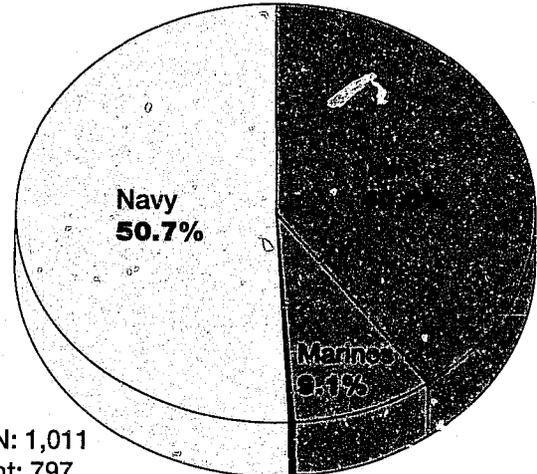
Service Representation, FY 90 & FY 91



USN: 1,125
Joint: 728
USMC: 311
Other: 7

FY 90

Other
.2%



USN: 1,011
Joint: 797
USMC: 181
Other: 4

FY 91

Other
.1%

E. Security Clearances

A review of the security clearances of personnel investigated reflected the following shown in the chart at right:

Fiscal Year	None	Confidential	Secret	Top Secret	SCI
FY 90	77.3% (990)	3.07% (39)	6.13% (79)	1.15% (15)	0
FY 91	78.9% (880)	4% (46)	7.8% (88)	1.74% (19)	.4% (5)

F. Sex

Men represented 88% or 1,910 of the suspects with women comprising 12% or 261 in FY 90. Suspects in FY 91 reflected males comprised 87.40% or 1,741 while the women comprised 12.5% or 249.

G. Race

FY 90 statistics reflected 64.2% or 1,394 suspects were white, 26.7% or 580 black, 8.11% or 103 Asian, and .2% or 43 were American Indians.

FY 91 statistics reflected 60.3% or 1,202 were white, 28.7% or 572 black, 9.22% or 184 Asian, and .24% or five were American Indians.



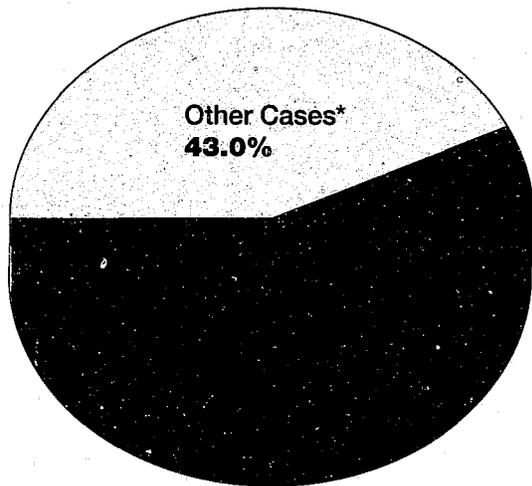
Confidence—In order to perform the missions accomplished by the U.S. Marines shown in these photos, an individual must possess a high degree of self confidence built on pride, dedication, desire and a demonstrated ability to do the job. Drugs have no place in these environments, which is why the U.S. Marine Corps is an ardent supporter of strict drug enforcement.

(USMC Photos)

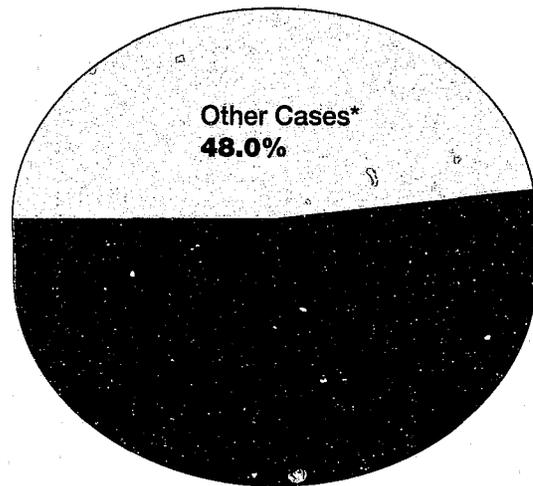


Investigations

Proactive Cases



FY 90



FY 91

*Other cases are those investigations referred to NIS by local commands and LEA's.

*+Proactive Cases are those investigations initiated by NIS.

This category pertains to narcotics violations to include use, possession and/or transfer. A statistical review of FY 90 and FY 91 reflected the majority of NIS narcotics cases are the result of proactive initiatives. Case dispositions show an increase in Court-Martials, Foreign, Federal, and State Prosecutive Actions with a substantial decrease in Non-Judicial Punishments (NJP). A comparison of locations where narcotics violations occurred showed a decrease aboard DON installations from FY 90 to FY 91. Review of FY 91 exculpatory polygraph examinations reflected 58% of the subjects admitted drug use, and cocaine was the prevalent drug involved (please see page 18). NIS laboratory statistics reflected marijuana,

cocaine and amphetamine are the most frequent drugs analyzed. Laboratory comparisons of analyzed drugs reflected the San Diego lab led in the analyzing of cannabis and amphetamine drugs, while Norfolk analyzed the most LSD, and Honolulu analyzed the most cocaine and opium.

A. Cases:

In FY 90 there were 2,171 narcotics investigations conducted by the NIS. Statistics reflected in FY 90, 57% or 1,236 cases were initiated by proactive investigative methods. In FY 91, 52% of the cases investigated were proactive. This represents a total of 1,036 cases. The percentage of proactive cases declined in FY 91, and there was an overall decrease of

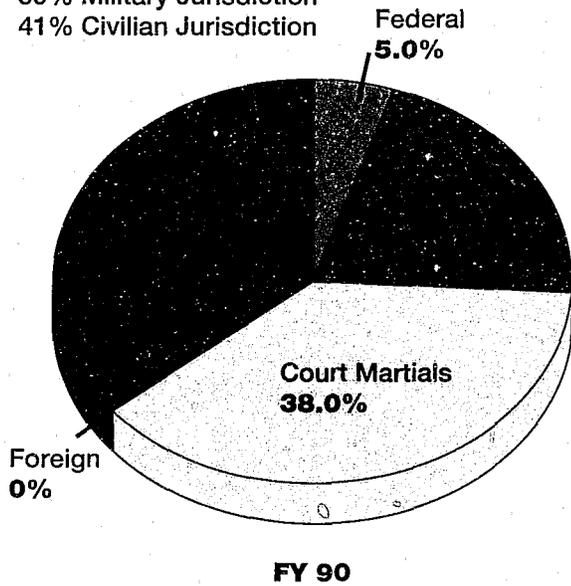
178 narcotics cases. Reactive cases reflected those narcotics cases in which NIS was called upon to investigate a narcotics related case. The above chart reflects the proactive and reactive case percentages of FY 90 and FY 91.

B. Disposition:

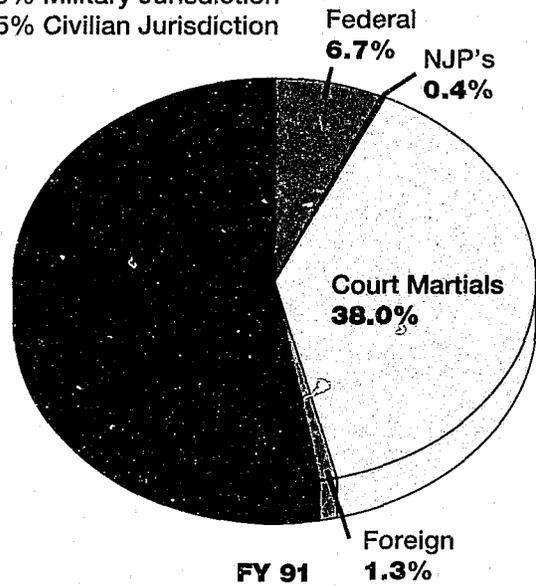
NIS conducted 2,171 narcotics investigations in FY 90 and 1,993 narcotics investigations in FY 91. Case statistics for FY 90 and FY 91 reflected the following percentages and convening authorities for case prosecutions. A comparison of the overall case prosecutions indicated a 4% decrease in actions in the military justice system.

Convictions, FY 90 & FY 91

59% Military Jurisdiction
41% Civilian Jurisdiction



55% Military Jurisdiction
45% Civilian Jurisdiction

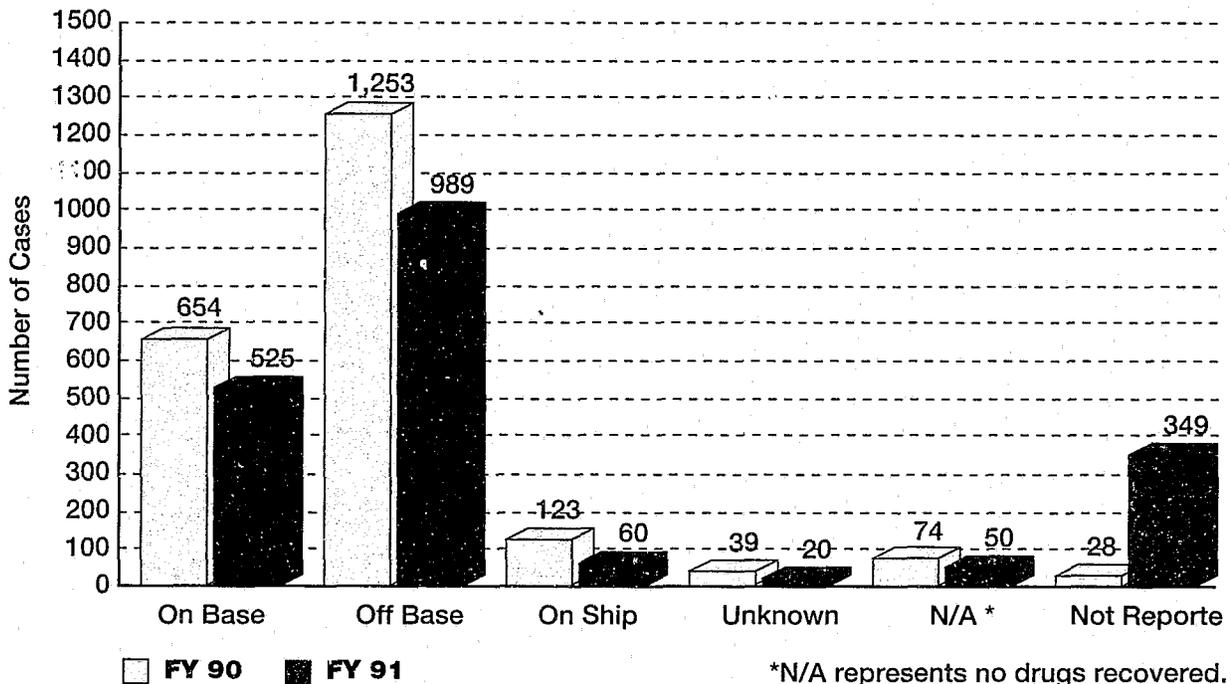


C. Location:

A review of the locations where the offenses took place showed an overall decline concerning on base, off base and on ship. The following represents the numerical cases in these locations.

	On Base	Off Base	On Ship
FY 90	654 (30.1%)	1,253 (57.7%)	123 (5.65%)
FY 91	525 (26.2%)	789 (49.6%)	60 (3.02%)

General Locations of Offenses NIS Wide, FY 90 & FY 91



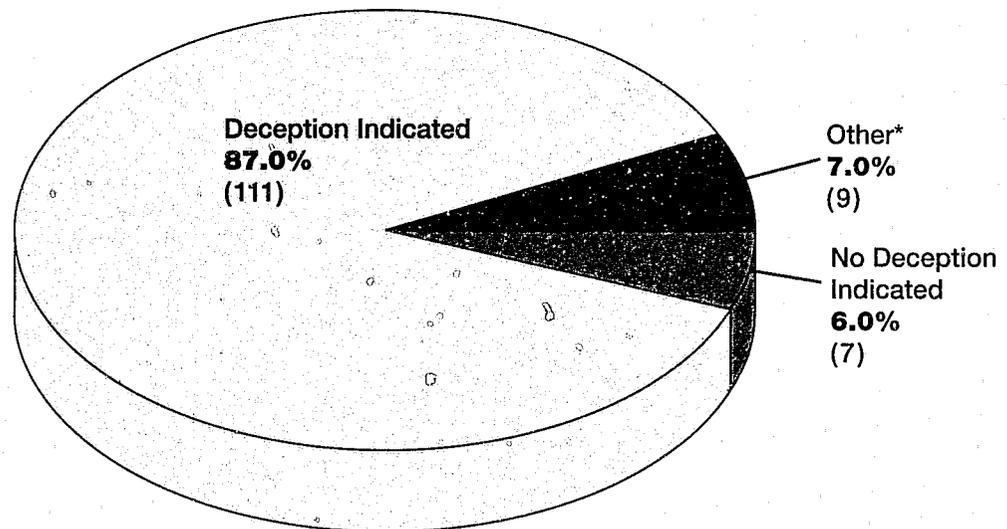
D. Exculpatory Polygraph Urinalysis

Under current DOD regulations, urinalysis tests are conducted for two purposes: production of evidence for disciplinary purposes and for gathering of information to assist commands in combating drug and alcohol abuse. Should an individual request an exculpatory polygraph examination after a positive urinalysis test, the request must be documented in a letter from an appropriate authority and forwarded to the servicing NIS office. During FY 91, NIS conducted 127 exculpatory polygraph exams resulting from positive urinalysis testings.

An analyses of those examinations reflected the following:

- Both exculpatory polygraph examinations and narcotics investigation statistics show cocaine has supplanted marijuana as the drug of choice in both categories.
- The number of male suspects compared to the number of female suspects remained constant to within 4% for FY 90 and FY 91.
- The percentages of FY 91 exculpatory urinalysis polygraph examinations in which deception was indicated and/or drug use was admitted was 87%.
- The primary military ranks that have shown a high propensity to deception during an exculpatory polygraph urinalysis exam in FY 91 was E-4 through E-9 (52%), E-1 through E-3 (46%), and officer (2%).
- A CONUS Regional breakdown of the exams for FY 91 indicated Great Lakes, Norfolk, Cecil Field, Camp Pendleton, and Patuxent River have the greatest number of requests.

Exculpatory Polygraph Examination



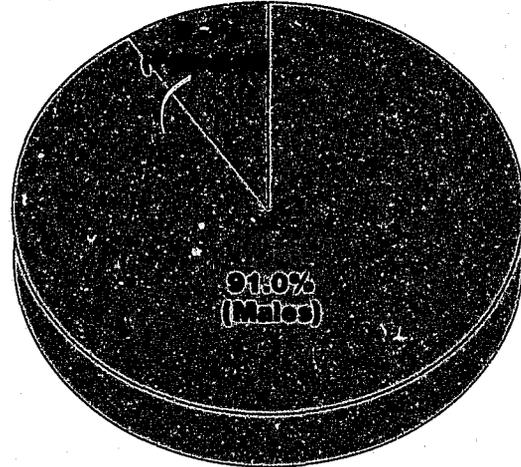
* Other represents polygraph examinations which were inconclusive or from which no opinion could be reached.

Narcotics Suspects by Sex

FY 91 Narcotics Suspects by Sex



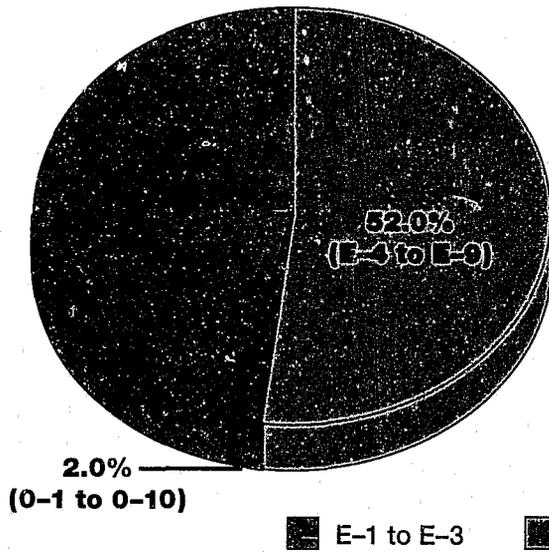
FY 91 Exculpatory Polygraph Examinees by Sex



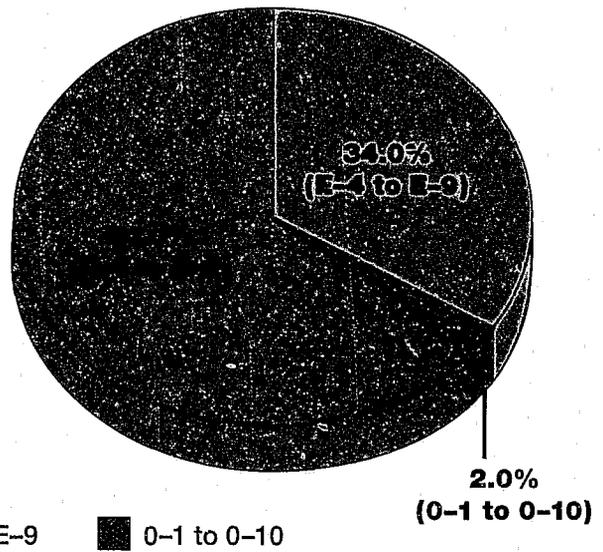
■ Male ■ Female

Narcotics Suspects by Grade

FY 91 Suspects by Grade Exculpatory Polygraph



FY 91 Suspects by Grade Narcotics Cases



■ E-1 to E-3 ■ E-4 to E-9 ■ 0-1 to 0-10

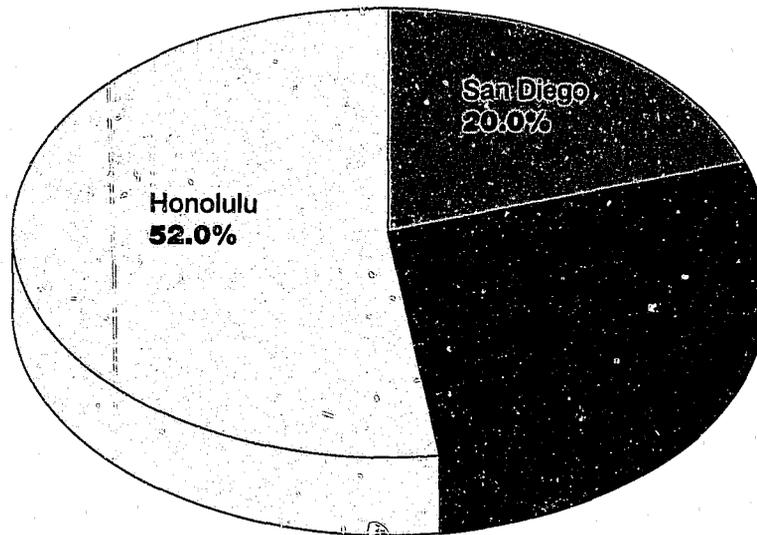


NIS polygraph examiners are graduates of the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute at Ft. McClellan, Alabama. Following the successful completion of the 14-week course, polygraph Examiners are required to serve a six-month internship prior to certification.

In order to meet personnel requirements generated by the Counterintelligence Scope Polygraph (CSP) Program, NISCOM recently hired an additional 22 polygraph examiners, bringing the command's total complement to 45.

The NISCOM Polygraph Program comes under the Technical Services Department.

FY 91 Narcotics Samples Tested by Regional Forensic Labs



Total Samples-3,814

E. NIS Regional Forensic Laboratories

The NIS Regional Forensic Laboratory (NISRFL) system provides the Naval Law Enforcement community and Local Enforcement Agencies with a source of rapid and accurate physical evidence analysis. The laboratories analyze narcotics, latent fingerprints, arson evidence, questioned documents and trace

evidence. The NISRFLs also provide military working dog teams with narcotics training aids.

There are three Navy Regional Forensic Laboratories located in Norfolk, VA., San Diego, CA. and Honolulu, HI. In FY 90 the three labs processed 5,207 narcotics samples while in FY 91 they processed 3,814 samples. This represents a 27% decrease in the number of samples tested. Of the eight categories of

narcotics tested by the labs all but one showed a decrease from FY 90 to FY 91. The following chart shows a category by category comparison of the types of narcotics examined by the three labs in FY 90 and FY 91.

Although trying to draw conclusions based solely on the samples submitted to each lab is risky, some differences do stand out.

Drug Category	Norfolk		San Diego		Honolulu	
	FY 90	FY 91	FY 90	FY 91	FY 90	FY 91
Cannabis	183	99	299	252	158	124
Opium	20	6	3	5	34	11
Cocaine (Salt)	116	86	74	47	221	199
Cocaine (Free Base)	81	37	20	36	26	22
LSD	36	34	20	24	11	10
Amphetamines	5	1	201	125	87	50
Other Controlled Substances	25	12	60	37	26	19
Non-Controlled Substances	41	27	307	238	136	137

F. Urinalysis

NIS uses various means to develop sources of narcotics information and to projectively analyze trends. One method used is through the use of urinalysis statistics. Through the analysis of these statistics, geographical areas of frequent use, trends and military offenders are identified. The Bureau of Naval Personnel has provided a listing of confirmed positive urinalysis data involving barbiturates, LSD, amphetamines, opiates, cocaine, THC and PCP. An analysis of that data reflected the following:

FY 90 (March-September)

The San Diego region had the highest number of confirmed positive urinalysis samples for FY 90 for both Navy and Marine Corps personnel. THC based narcotics were the drugs most frequently detected, while cocaine and amphetamines were second and third, respectively. THC positive samples were higher on the West Coast than on the East Coast. Positive cocaine samples were almost equal on both coasts. Amphetamines had a greater number of positive samples on the West Coast. A numerical listing is reflected at right:

FY 91 (March-September)

Drug preferences among users were marijuana, cocaine and amphetamines (as determined by positive urinalysis). The Marine Corps had slightly fewer positive reactions to the urinalysis tests than the Navy, except in the

FY 90 Drug Testing Results				
Total Samples Tested by Drug Category				
	Navy	Marines	Total	
THC	1,486,123	467,177	1,953,000	
Cocaine	1,487,032	467,169	1,954,201	
Amphetamine	1,286,780	449,032	1,735,812	
Opiates	1,286,780	353,643	1,640,423	
Barbiturates	125,909	37,878	163,787	
LSD	992,150	320,170	1,312,320	
PCP	867,831	212,360	1,080,191	
Morphine	0	0	0	

Total Samples Tested by Drug Category				
	Navy Confirmed Positive	%	Marine Confirmed Positive	%
THC	6,963	.47%	1,638	.35%
Cocaine	5,005	.34	1,063	.23
Amphetamines	2,234	.17	850	.19
Opiates	1,622	.13	470	.13
Barbiturates	129	.10	17	.04
LSD	352	.04	37	.01
PCP	189	.02	23	.01
Morphine	0	0	0	0

area of opiates. Less than 1% of all samples tested positive for drugs. There were decreases in the confirmed positives in THC, cocaine and amphetamines in FY 91. Opiate statistics reflected the same amount in the USN and a slight number in the USMC.

A numerical listing is reflected above:

G. Drug Overdose Deaths

In FY 90 and 91 there were a total of 21 deaths reported to Naval Hospitals worldwide that could be directly attributed to an

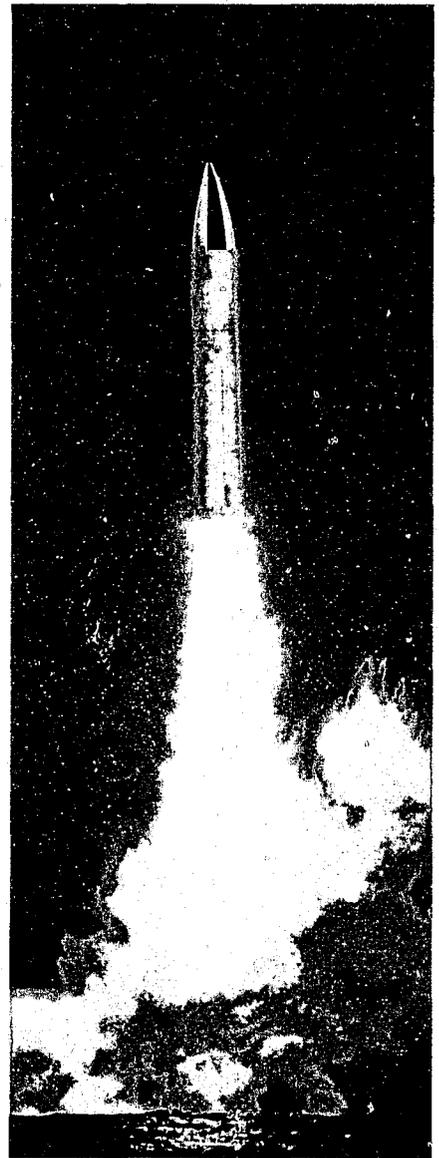
FY 91 Drug Testing Results

Total Samples Tested by Drug Category

	Navy	Marines	Total
THC	697,888	156,810	854,698
Cocaine	697,657	156,821	854,478
Amphetamine	594,677	148,363	743,040
Opiates	453,365	91,577	544,942
Barbiturates	96,706	20,994	117,700
LSD	497,237	111,304	608,541
PCP	501,464	112,987	614,451
Morphine	0	0	0

Total Samples Tested by Drug Category

	Navy Confirmed Positive	%	Marine Confirmed Positive	%
THC	2329	.33%	481	.30%
Cocaine	1846	.26	279	.17
Amphetamines	774	.13	164	.11
Opiates	585	.12	135	.11
Barbiturates	74	.07	5	.01
LSD	167	.03	6	.001
PCP	94	.02	9	.001
Morphine	0	0	0	0



No Room for Error—Where there is no room for error, there is no room for drug abuse.

overdose of an illicit drug. San Diego had the most at 10, Portsmouth and Camp LeJeune each had two, and there was one death each at Twenty-Nine Palms, Millington, Orlando, Naples, Charleston, Newport, and Guam. Twelve deaths resulted

from methamphetamines, five from PCP, three from cocaine and one from a combination of LSD and marijuana. These figures reflect only USN/USMC personnel and their dependents who were treated at USN medical facilities.

Proactive Measures

Foreign Port Drug Suppression Operations FY 90, FY 91



Pattaya Beach, Thailand
Hong Kong
Karachi, Pakistan
Mombasa, Kenya
Singapore
Colombo, Sri Lanka
Port Louis, Mauritius
Pusan, South Korea
Sydney, Australia
Vancouver, Canada
Perth, Australia
Athens, Greece
Portsmouth, England
Naples, Italy
Alexandria, Egypt

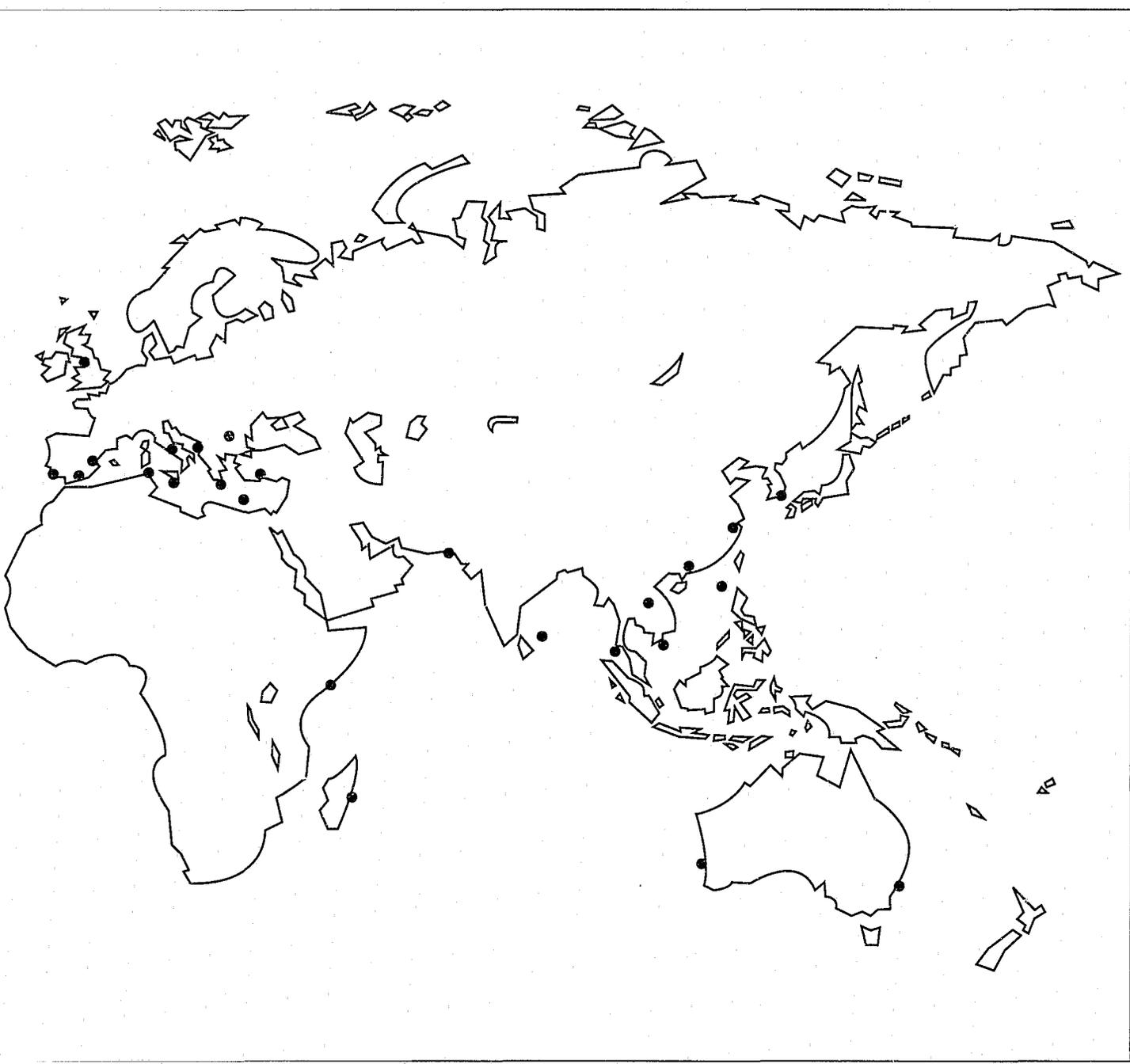
Souda Bay, Crete
Marseilles, France
Palma de Mallorca, Spain
Gibraltar, BBC
Montego Bay, Jamaica
Catania, Italy
Palermo, Sicily
Haifa, Israel
Nassau, Bahamas
Taiwan (Taipei)
Istanbul, Turkey
Subic Bay, RP
St. Thomas, VI
Malasia
Phuket, Thailand

Proactive measures are those actions initiated by NIS to interdict illegal narcotics and drugs before these substances can be distributed to Department of the Navy personnel.

A. Suppression Operations

NIS conducts suppression operations in liberty ports worldwide. The principle objective of these operations is to stem the flow of drugs into the port areas and onto Navy ships; cause the

arrest/incarceration of street level traffickers; educate USN/USMC personnel on the perils of buying and selling drugs anywhere, particularly overseas; and, in general, make members of the Naval Service undesirable targets for



narcotics traffickers. These operations are coordinated with country team and host country LEAs, and are conducted to support the command. The following reflects FY 90 and FY 91 statistics:

FY 90	Recovery Value
11 operations	\$343,520
FY 91	Recovery Value
13 operations	\$14,918

B. Eradication Operations:

NIS conducts marijuana eradication operations in the Republic of the Philippines. These operations are coordinated with the country team and conducted with the Philippine Law Enforcement Authorities. The eradication operations, like the suppression operations, attack narcotics at the source to limit the availability of narcotics to Department of the Navy personnel. The eradication program, since NIS participation in 1986, has been very successful, resulting in the destruction of millions of marijuana plants valued at hundreds of millions of dollars. A review of the FY 90 and FY 91 statistics reflect the following:

FY 90	Recovery Value
*0 operations	\$0
FY 91	Recovery Value
5 operations	\$108,855,666

*Eradication operations were suspended in December 1989 based on safety concerns. Operations were resumed in May 1990.



C. Operations

NIS uses proactive efforts to identify and interdict criminal activity affecting the Naval Service. These initiative operations

take two forms, special and undercover operations. They are reserved for significant criminal activity. Each operation is based on developed credible intelligence and uses sophisticated

investigative techniques to surface criminal activity. A review of FY 90 and FY 91 criminal operations targeting narcotics activity reflects the following:

FY 90 Operations					
Type	Number of Operations	Drugs Seized	Property	Recovery of Funds	Total
Special	19	\$119,145	\$2,000	0	\$121,145
Undercover	134	\$624,154	\$249,082	\$147,693	\$1,020,929

FY 91 Operations					
Type	Number of Operations	Drugs Seized	Property	Recovery of Funds	Total
Special	8	\$726	0	0	\$726
Undercover	89	\$7,968,961	\$202,720	0	\$8,171,681

D. Collection

NIS is actively involved in supporting the National CD Strategy, suppressing the flow of drugs to DOD, and assisting LEAs in interdiction efforts. Through investigative efforts by field and JTF dedicated agents, NIS has been directly responsible for seizures in excess of 20 million dollars and assisting in narcotics seizures of 70 million dollars.

NIS has a number of ongoing narcotics initiatives that range from collections to undercover operations. One such initiative is the Panama Jack Task Force targeting military conveyances. This task force, located in Panama, has been very successful. Already, it has identified military narcotics

couriers and resulted in various arrests and multi-thousand dollar seizures. Narcotics intelligence collection comprises a range of specific elements from user and distributor group composition to

smuggling methods. The following represents reporting efforts via Intelligence Information Reports (IIR's) and criminal Operations Reports (NOR's).

Type	Fiscal Year	Number
IIR	1990	740
IIR	1991	776
NOR	1990	375
NOR	1991	339

E. Military Working Dog (MWD)

The NIS Law Enforcement Directorate is the program manager for the Navy's MWD program. There are presently 24 drug detectors, 99 patrol/drug detectors, and 52 patrol/explosive detector dogs in the program. In addition to normally assigned functions of patrol and detection of illicit drugs and explosives at naval installations, MWD support is provided to LEAs worldwide.

A comparison of seizure data reflected an increase of cocaine seizures and a general decrease of other narcotics types. Statistics reflected that the Commander in Chief Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT) Area of Responsibility (AOR) had more marijuana and methamphetamine seizures than in the Commander in Chief Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANT) AOR; however, the CINCLANT AOR experienced more cocaine and hashish seizures than in CINCPACFLT's AOR.

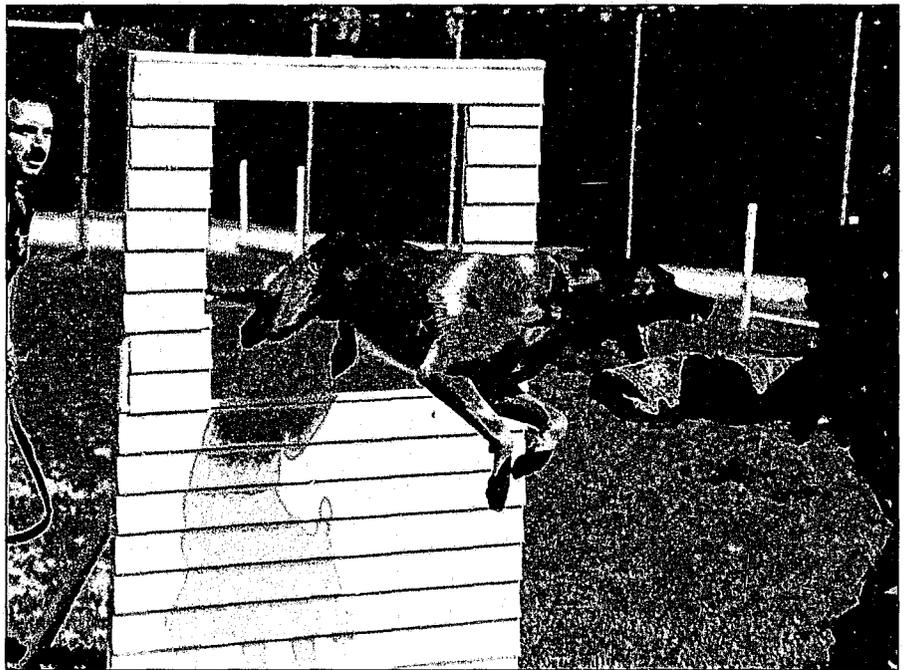
Recovery value of the narcotics in the DON was \$58,590 in FY 90 and \$1,031,829 in FY 91. Seizures resulting from the MWD support to LEAs totaled \$88,174,042.

E.1. Support to DON Commands

Comparison of seizure data involving MWD support for FY 90 and FY 91 is reflected in the chart at right.

E.2. Support to LEAs

FY 90 statistics reflected MWD support was provided to the LEAs on five separate occasions involving 11 MWD teams. The LEAs supported were the



(Photo by Gary M. Comerford)

U.S. Postal Service and the U.S. Customs Service. Reported recovery value was approximately \$2,842; however, this figure would substantially increase if LEA after action reports were received.

FY 91 statistics reflected MWD support was provided to LEAs on nine separate occasions involving 31 MWD teams. Reported recovery value was \$88,171,200.

Drugs Seized Using Military Working Dogs (MWDs)

Drug	FY 90	Quantity Seized (Grams)
------	-------	-------------------------

Marijuana	5,829.89	
Hashish	124.65	
Cocaine	110.68	
Heroin	0.00	
Methamphetamines	41.32	

Drug	FY 91	Quantity Seized (Grams)
------	-------	-------------------------

Marijuana	1,571.28	
Hashish	2.30	
Cocaine	2,347.08	
Heroin	0.00	
Methamphetamines	8.92	

Regional Trends

General Summary

This report incorporates statistics taken from 465 NIS investigations in which drugs were seized between March and September 1991. Prior to March 1991 these statistics were not available.

The three most popular drugs of abuse were cocaine, marijuana, and amphetamines, respectively. The Southeast, Southwest, and Northeast Regions had the highest drug use. The statistics for the time period examined shows June was the low point with 91 cases and March and September were the high months with 125 and 143 cases respectively.

April–July 1991 statistics indicated an increase in the amount of on base investigations.

The majority of suspects apprehended in the researched cases did not have security clearances. Those with clearances consisted of approximately 7–10% of the total and were predominantly cleared for secret material. An exception occurs in April, June, July, and August, when suspects with top secret clearances appeared. July was the peak month for apprehending those with top secret clearances (total of three individuals).

Regions

The statistics were divided according to region. CONUS incorporates six regions. They are the Southeast, Southwest, Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Northwest and National Capital. The remainder of the regions include Europe, Mid Pacific, Far East and Southeast Asia.

A. Northeast

According to NIS statistics, on base narcotics activities were equal to or greater than off base activities. The lowest month of recorded cases was August 1991 with 12 cases. A dramatic rise was noted in September cases (48 total). Marijuana was the drug of choice with cocaine and LSD in second and third place.

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The age range of the suspects was 17–22, with an increasing tendency for older suspects. Most suspects in the Northeast Region did not possess clearances.

Civilian suspects steadily increased during the Spring and

Summer months with one suspect in March, six in August and thirty-eight in September.

The number of female suspects increased beginning in the month of June from an average of one per month to four. Two of the female suspects apprehended in August were Navy Enlisted Dependent Wives (NEDW).

B. Mid-Atlantic

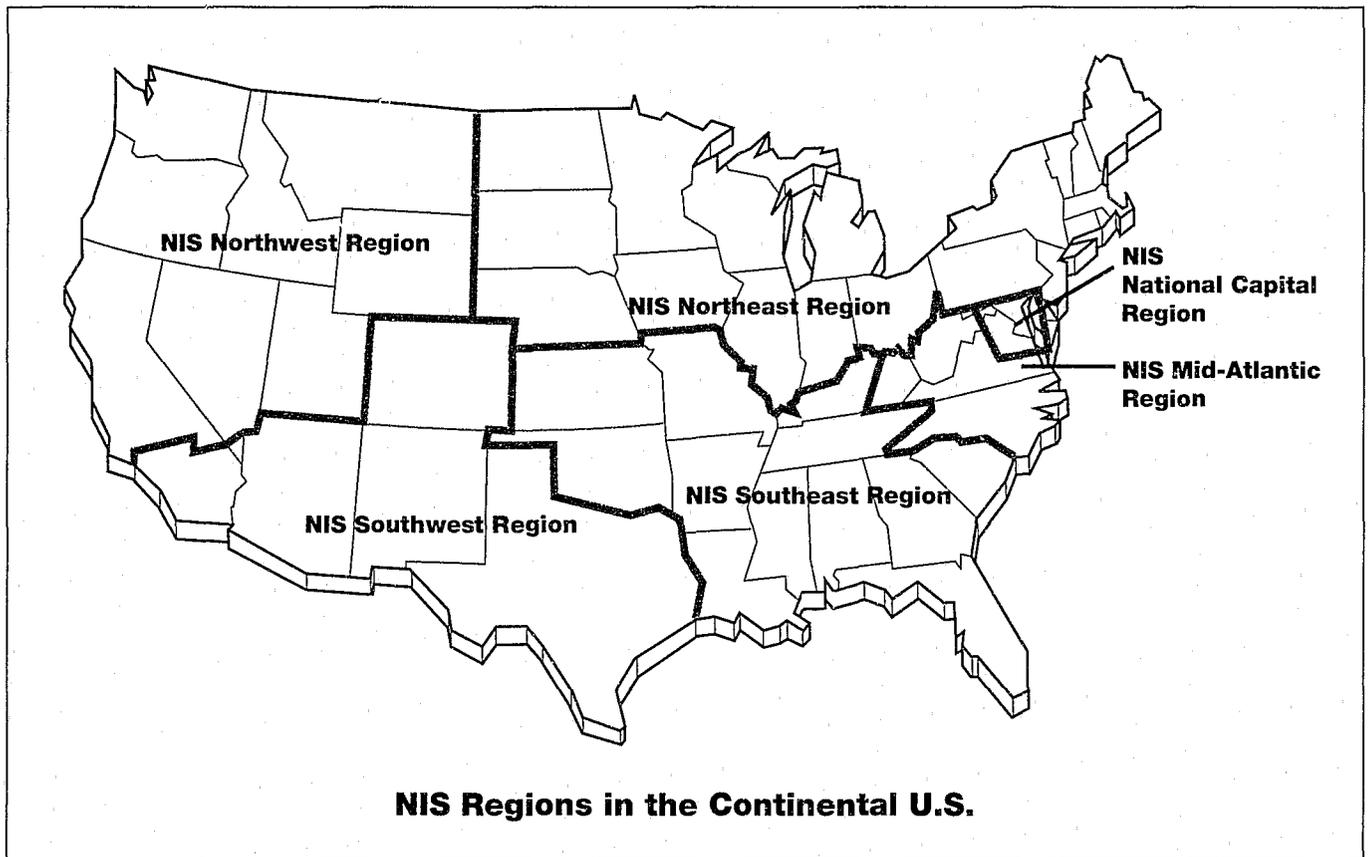
Narcotics activities increased over the past year with a peak in August of 22 cases. On base activities remained steady while off base activities increased. Cocaine was the predominant drug of choice with marijuana in second place. The suspects represented a wide age range (17–40+); most were male, with a slight increase of female suspects in September, including one Marine Enlisted Dependent Wife (MEDW) in August, and one NEDW in September.

More suspects possessed higher clearances than in other regions (Confidential-Top Secret). Civilian suspects increased during May and August (13 and 19 respectively).

C. Southeast

The Southeast Region represented the largest number of narcotics cases. On base activity remained steady with increases in July and September. Off base activities fluctuated between 5 to 21 per month.

Cocaine was the drug of choice, followed by marijuana, LSD, heroin, and amphetamines. The Southeast CONUS



statistics indicated a higher age group involved in narcotics cases (22–35) than in other regions. As with other regions, most suspects did not possess clearances although eight had secret and one had a top secret clearance.

Civilian suspects increased with the peak of 23 in September. This region had the second highest female participation rate.

D. Southwest

March 1991 began with a low number of cases (13) but this figure doubled by May. In June the number of cases dropped significantly to 10, and in July there was a 50% increase to 15 cases. By August the case count had increased to 30, but by September the number of cases had declined to 26. The number of on base investigations increased from three in March to 11 in September. The number of off base investigations rose from five to 11 during the same time period.

Cocaine was the drug of choice with amphetamines and marijuana following second and third respectively. A majority of the suspects fell into the 17 to 28 year old category. Correspondingly the majority of suspects were in pay grades E-1 to E-4.

There was a greater number of naval officers involved in narcotics cases in this region. In April and September 1991, one junior officer and three in the 0-4 and above category were suspected.

In the Southwest Region, most suspects had no security clearance; however, cases involving a suspect with a top secret clearance occurred in June and September.

There was no particular trend with civilian employees involvement in narcotics cases. The number of civilians increased proportionally with the total number of cases. Female participation in narcotics related activities were the greatest in this region with May 1991 being a record month with 12 female suspects impli-

cated. In June 1991, the cases with female suspects dropped appreciably to one. This was probably due to the success of a May 1991 counterdrug effort and the corresponding arrest of many females. However, the downward trend did not last long and by September 1991, the number of female suspects steadily rose to nine. In May 1991, two NEDW's were implicated. During August and September 1991, two MEDW's were implicated.

E. Northwest

The Northwest Region had a steady number of cases with the peak month being April 1991 (15). On base narcotics activities occurred more frequently than off base activities in April and May 1991. June through September 1991 statistics showed the reverse.

However, the number of cases were generally smaller for this area, and the on base and off base narcotics activities were almost equal.

June had one of the lowest number of cases (8). Cocaine, marijuana and amphetamines in that order were the drugs of choice. The age range ran from 23-28.

April and May statistics reflected the involvement of a junior officer in the Navy. The majority of suspects held no security clearance, but some others did have top secret clearances.

Civilian participation in narcotics related activities peaked in March with 13 suspects. This number declined steadily through the reporting period to an average of three per month. In September there was an increase to five; however four were dependent wives. There was an average of three female suspects a month, with March being the peak at seven and June being the low month at 0.

F. National Capital

The National Capital Region indicated no trend in the number of cases closed. July was the peak month with 13 cases. On base narcotics activities were more frequent in the months of April, May, July and September. In August on and off base activities were equal. The total number of cases in this region was low and off base incidents were equal on base.

Cocaine was the drug of choice, followed by marijuana. Most suspects fell into the 17-28 year-old category. Three suspects held secret clearances while the remainder held none. Peak months for civilian activities were March (7) and August (5). Statistics regarding females did not indicate a trend for this area. From March to September, 11 suspects were implicated. The number of military spouses was inordinately high for the number of cases in this region. There were five dependent spouses involved during the time period.

G. Europe

The Europe Region includes the United Kingdom, Ireland, continents of Europe and Africa, Turkey, Syria, Cyprus, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudia Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, North Yemen, South Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and those waters in the COMUSNAV-CENT AOR.

Europe had the lowest number of cases, ranging from one or fewer per month to a peak of

Europe had the least number of cases, ranging from one or less per month to a peak of seven cases in September 1991. They were all male foreign nationals with no clearances. Most cases occurred off-base.

seven cases in September 1991.

They were all male foreign nationals with no clearances. Most cases occurred off base.

The predominant drugs were hashish, marijuana, and amphetamines. The age range of the military suspects was 23 to 28. Only one suspect held a security clearance (top secret). No females or military dependents were reported as suspects in this region during the last seven months.

H. Mid-Pacific

The Mid-Pacific area includes the State of Hawaii, Midway Islands, Kingman Reef, Phoenix Islands, American Samoa, Tokelau Islands, Society Islands, Toamotu Archipelago, Marquesas Islands, Antarctica, Guam, Mariana Islands, plus Australia and New Zealand.

The number of cases closed in the Mid-Pacific Region was from one to two per month. May and June saw a rise in cases, four and six respectively. On base activities took precedence over off base activities.

The drugs of choice were amphetamines, marijuana, cocaine and LSD. The age range was between 25 to 40 years old. Two suspects with top secret clearances were apprehended in April. Another suspect having SCI access was apprehended in May. This was a much higher incidence of cleared to non-cleared personnel.

Civilians and females were the predominant suspects in this area. In March, April and June, one Coast Guard Enlisted wife, two NEDW's, and one MEDW were implicated in narcotics cases.

I. Far East

The Far East Region includes the Islands of Japan, Ryukyus, Bonin, Volcano, and Marcus; South Korea; the ocean areas under the jurisdiction of Commander Naval Forces Japan; and China (that area described as north of Wenchow).

The Far East averaged three closed cases during the reporting period. No significant trends were indicated. On base and off base activities fluctuated with on base usually the area for narcotics activities.

March and April statistics indicated marijuana was the drug of choice. However, there was a shift in May through September to LSD. The average age was below 22. Clearances were either Top Secret or SCI or non-existent. Only one civilian suspect was implicated during this reporting period. June and July were the only two months with female suspects (two and one respectively).

J. Southeast Asia

The Southeast Asia Region includes the Philippines, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Burma, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Diego Garcia, areas of China (south of Wenchow, and the ocean areas under the jurisdiction of Commander US Naval Forces Philippines).

Southeast Asian statistics were incomplete due to nontransmittal of data in June and July resulting from the minimize order in effect during and immediately after the Persian Gulf War.

April had the highest number of cases (24). No cases were reported in September. All suspects during this reporting period were foreign nationals, one third of whom were females.

Most activity took place off base with the predominant drugs being amphetamines and marijuana. The age group ranged from below 16 to 28 with no one having a clearance.



A Matter of Trust—Working around propeller-driven aircraft is dangerous enough on land, without adding the additional hazards posed by flight deck operations on an aircraft carrier. In order to accomplish their mission safely, these sailors must trust each other to give 100 percent effort and attention to the job at hand. For them, drug abuse is not just a violation of law, *it is a violation of trust.*

(U.S.Navy Photos)

Department of the Navy vs. National Cocaine Trend

A. In 1990 there were 12.9 million illicit drug users in the U.S. This figure represented 5% of the total U.S. population of 248,709,873. Of the 12.9 million drug users approximately 1.6

million (12.4%) were cocaine users. That year the DON had 20,307 service members either arrested for illicit drug offenses or indicated positive for illicit drugs on a urinalysis test. This

figure represented 3% of the total active duty DON population of 771,703. Of the 20,307 drug users approximately 5,972 (29.4%) were cocaine users.

Race/Sex	1990 U.S.		1990 DON		1990 NIS Narcotics Cases	
	Population	(%)	Population	(%)	Population	(%)
White	177,332,011	71	486,173	63	1,420	65
Black	29,986,060	12	129,612	17	600	28
Hispanic	22,354,059	9	46,383	6	NDA	NDA
American Indian	1,959,234	1	UNK	UNK	45	2
Asian	7,273,662	3	UNK	UNK	106	5
Other	9,804,807	4	36,351	5	NDA	NDA
Total	248,709,833	100	771,703	100	2171	100
Male	121,867,818	49	705,428	91	1,911	88
Female	126,842,015	51	66,275	9	260	12
Total	248,709,833	100	771,703	100	2171	100

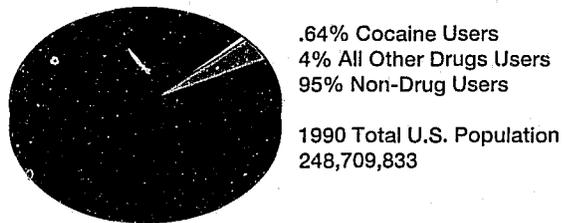
Complete data was not available for Hispanics, American Indians, Asians, and others. In 1990 there were 521 arrests made for Cocaine use/possession and 5,451 individuals tested positive on urinalysis tests for cocaine. This reflects a total of 5,972 individuals involved in Cocaine use/possession.

Race/Sex	1991 U.S.		1991 DON		1991 NIS Narcotics Cases	
	Population	(%)	Population	(%)	Population	(%)
White	211,993,000		518,474	63	1202	60.0
Black	31,571,000		139,906	17	572	29.0
Hispanic	NDA		49,379	6	5	1.0
American Indian	NDA		NDA	NDA	15	.2
Asian	NDA		NDA	NDA	184	9.0
Other	NDA		NDA	NDA	15	.8
Total	252,502,000		822,975	100	1993	100
Male	123,293,000	49	748,907	91	1742	87
Female	129,209,000	51	74,068	9	251	13
Total	252,502,000	100	822,975*	100	1993	100

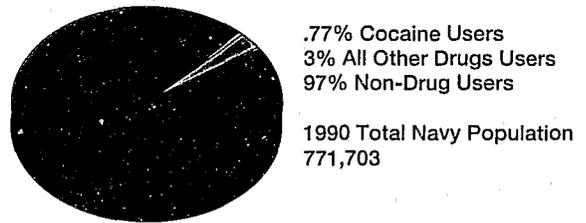
1991 Bureau of Census Statistics were unavailable for Hispanics, American Indians, Asians, and others. During 1991 there were 527 arrests made for Cocaine use/possession and 1,768 confirmed positive Cocaine urinalysis tests. This reflects a total of 2,295 individuals involved in Cocaine use/possession.

Sources of Information: 1) Department of Commerce—U.S. Census Bureau
2) Department of Justice—1990 and 1991 World Cocaine Situation
3) Department of Defense—1991 Almanac

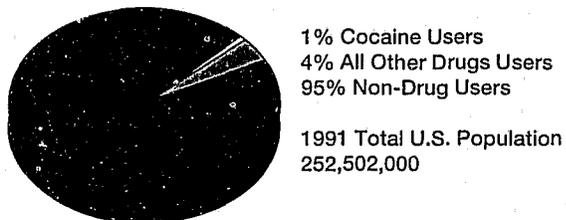
* The fluctuation in Department of the Navy population between 1990 and 1991 reflects the increase in reserve personnel recalled to active duty for Desert Shield/Desert Storm.



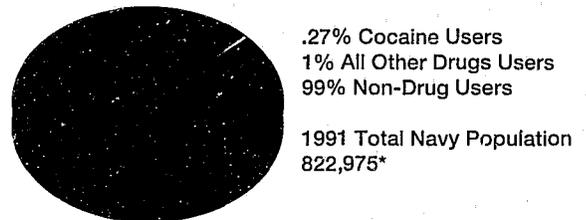
1990 U.S. General Population



1990 DON General Population



1991 U.S. General Population



1991 DON General Population

■ Non-Drug Users ■ All Other Drug Users □ Cocaine Users

*This includes reservists activated for Desert Shield/Storm

In 1991 there were 12.6 million illicit drug users in the U.S. This figure represented 4% of the total U.S. population of 252,502,000. Of the 12.6 million approximately 1.9 million (15.08%) were cocaine users. That year the Department of the Navy had 7,714 service members either arrested for illicit drug offenses or indicated positive for drugs on a urinalysis test. This figure represented 1% of the total active duty DON population of 822,975. Of the 7,714 drug users, approximately 2,296 (29.76%) were cocaine users.

Conclusion

B. Narcotics permeate every aspect of society to include the Department of Defense. Although the overall percentages are small in comparison to general population usage, they do show the extent of the drug problem. The NIS analytical assessment attempts to develop narcotics trends and identify possible weaknesses for further target development. NIS uses an aggressive investigative approach in each cat-

egory to assist DON efforts in reducing the demand and attacking the flow of narcotics.

Although, the evaluation of FY 90 and FY 91 narcotics statistics revealed drug cases have declined, caution must be exercised to avoid excessive optimism at this downward trend. Varied factors including Desert Shield/Storm deployment placed a significant number of DON personnel in a controlled environment for half of 1990 and 1991. This extended deployment from CONUS may have caused an anomaly in trend analysis. Despite the reasons for case decline, the overall developed patterns and areas of identified involvement provide a comprehensive overview to the drug problem.

Two key factors impacting on narcotics involvement for 1992 will be the economy and DOD force reduction. Hard economic times and limited avenues for relief may cause an increase in the number of personnel involved in narcotics. Drugs historically provided a quick fix to supplement income and an avenue to escape

reality. One alarming trend currently seen from compiled statistics and National drug statistics is cocaine becoming the drug of choice. Additional concerns center around the increased use of heroin within the U.S. A serious problem could effect DON, if the high monetary profits and the smokeable form of heroin becomes popular. This may pose a serious threat as drug organizations vie for monetary gain and power.

NIS through its multi-disciplinary CD approach is committed to stopping the spread of narcotics and supporting DON CD mission requirements. NIS along with other DON efforts will continue to use all assets to protect personnel, identify weaknesses, and develop real time intelligence. NIS has a total commitment to this endeavor and will continue attacking narcotics at every juncture from the source, in transit, and within the U.S. NIS proactive programs coupled with education and preventative means will provide DON with greater protection against the spread of illegal drugs.

NIS Special Agents

The Naval Investigative Service Command has approximately 1,000 civilian NIS Special Agents who conduct major criminal investigations, counterintelligence duties, undercover operations, counternarcotics, antiterrorism and protective services for the Department of the Navy. They are assigned to more than 190 offices worldwide and are stationed on aircraft carriers and

some other major combatants.

These Special Agents, and their predecessors in the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI), have served with distinction wherever the Navy and Marine Corps have gone—even in areas of conflict such as Vietnam, Lebanon, and the Persian Gulf.

To be an NIS Special Agent, an individual must be a U.S. citizen, possess a baccalaureate degree, be between the ages of 21 and 35, pass an extensive background investigation, be in excellent physical condition, have good communication skills, and successfully complete the Basic Agent Course.

The NIS Basic Agent Course is held at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) at Glynco, Georgia. The course is 15 weeks in duration and includes the nine-week Basic Criminal Investigator's Course, and a six-week NIS add-

on. Most federal law enforcement agencies train at FLETC, including the U.S. Secret Service, the U.S. Marshals Service, U.S. Customs, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF).

Later, NIS Special Agents receive advanced and specialized training in areas such as technical services, the polygraph, procurement and contracting fraud, protective services, and foreign counterintelligence.

After two or three years, NIS Special Agents specialize in one of four areas: general criminal investigations, procurement fraud investigations, foreign counterintelligence, or technical services.

During the course of a 20-year career, an NIS Special Agent can expect to be transferred six times, with at least two tours of duty overseas. In addition, during the first five years of their careers, NIS Special Agents may be required to serve afloat.



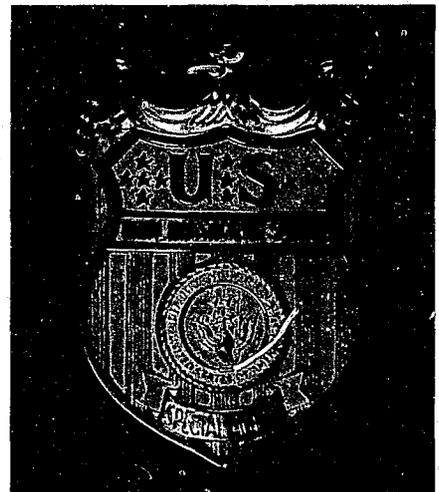
World War I



World War II



1952-1982



Today

Abbreviations

AOR—Area of Responsibility

CD—Counterdrug

CINCLANT—Commander in Chief Atlantic

CINCPAC—Commander in Chief Pacific

CONUS—Continental United States

DEA—U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration

DOD—Department of Defense

DOJ—U.S. Department of Justice

DON—Department of the Navy

FN—Foreign National

IIR—Intelligence Information Report

JAGC—Judge Advocate General's Corps

JTF—Joint Task Force

LEAs—Law Enforcement Agencies

LSD—Lysergic acid diethylamide, a hallucinogenic drug

MEDW—Marine Enlisted Dependent Wife

MODW—Marine Officer Dependent Wife

MWD—Military Working Dog

MX—Methaqualone, a depressant drug often referred to by the brand name quaalude

NEDW—Navy Enlisted Dependent Wife

NIDA—National Institute on Drug Abuse

NIS—Naval Investigative Service

NISCOM—Naval Investigative Service Command

NISRFL—Naval Investigative Service Regional Forensic Laboratory

NODW—Navy Officer Dependent Wife

NOR—NISCOM Operations Report, used to alert commands to information, such as criminal intelligence, gained on an opportunity basis which could affect the security, good order or discipline of the command.

PCP—Phencyclidine, a hallucinogenic drug

SCI—Sensitive Compartmented Information

THC—Tetrahydrocannabinol, a psychoactive agent contained within marijuana

★ In 1990 and 1991, cocaine surpassed marijuana as the drug of choice in the United States.

★ In 1991, U.S. law enforcement agencies seized a record 70 tons of cocaine.

★ During that same period, it is estimated that 700 tons of cocaine were shipped out of Colombia.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

